,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 9) Links
Business & Industry(R)

00947083 Supplier Number: 23510243 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Apple's Free Internet Domain Name Server Software 05/02/96
(Apple Computer has announced a new version of Apple's domain name server software, MacDNS 1.0.2 for Mac OS Internet servers)

Newsbytes News Network , p N/A
May 02, 1996
Document Type: Journal (United States)
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Word Count: 392 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**

TEXT:

...site."

The new MacDNS's easy-to-use user interface assigns names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host "**aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchange information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site.

Another feature...

6/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 275) Links
Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

01931951 **Supplier Number:** 18246194 **(Use Format 7 Or 9 For** FULL TEXT)
Apple's Free Internet Domain Name Server Software.

Newsbytes , pNEW05020043
May 2 , 1996
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Word Count: 431 **Line Count:** 00038

...site."
The new MacDNS's easy-to-use user interface assigns names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host " **aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchange information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site.
Another feature...

6/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 275) Links
Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

01802459 **Supplier Number:** 17112444 **(Use Format 7 Or 9 For** FULL TEXT)
NT: older and wiser.(Windows NT Server 3.5)

Chacon, Michael; King, Claude

LAN Magazine , v10 , n6 , p51(4)
June , 1995
ISSN: 0898-0012
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract
Word Count: 3627 **Line Count:** 00286

...alias, which is a name mapped to that address. The alias is a familiar tag that looks something like: mchacon@inacom.com.
This scheme allows **multiple aliases** to point to the **same IP address**. The technique stems from the days when hosts were large machines in raised-floor, air-conditioned rooms, and multiple users worked simultaneously on terminals hardwired...

6/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 621) Links
Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)

01376277 **Supplier Number:** 46355517 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**
APPLE SHIPS FREE INTERNET DOMAIN NAME SERVER, UNVEILS PLANS FOR MACDNS 2.0

PR Newswire , p 0501SJW015
May 1 , 1996
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire ; Trade
Word Count: 1032

...interface makes configuration rapid and straightforward. It is simple to assign names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host "**aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchanger information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site. An ISP...

6/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 636) Links
Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

03110264 **Supplier Number:** 46358125 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

Apple's Free Internet Domain Name Server Software 05/02/96
Newsbytes , p N/A
May 2 , 1996
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire ; General Trade
Word Count: 424

...site."
The new MacDNS's easy-to-use user interface assigns names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host "**aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchange information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site.

Another feature...

6/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 16) Links
Gale Group PROMT(R)

04335362 **Supplier Number:** 46358125 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

Apple's Free Internet Domain Name Server Software 05/02/96
Newsbytes , p N/A
May 2 , 1996
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire ; General Trade
Word Count: 424

...site."
The new MacDNS's easy-to-use user interface assigns names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host " **aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchange information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site.
Another feature...

6/3,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 16) Links
Gale Group PROMT(R)

04333659 **Supplier Number:** 46355517 **(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)**

APPLE SHIPS FREE INTERNET DOMAIN NAME SERVER, UNVEILS PLANS FOR MACDNS 2.0
PR Newswire , p 0501SJW015
May 1 , 1996
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire ; Trade
Word Count: 1032

...interface makes configuration rapid and straightforward. It is simple to assign names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host "**aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchanger information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site. An ISP...

6/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 148) Links
Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

08629243 **Supplier Number:** 18240485 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
APPLE SHIPS FREE INTERNET DOMAIN NAME SERVER, UNVEILS PLANS FOR MACDNS 2.0

PR Newswire , p501SJW015
May 1 , 1996
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext

Word Count: 1062 **Line Count:** 00092

...interface makes configuration rapid and straightforward. It is simple to assign names and IP address information for host machines as well as to create host "**aliases**" (**multiple** names which map to the **same IP address**) and set up mail exchanger information. MacDNS acts as a primary DNS server for some or all domains in an entire Web site. An ISP...

?
6/7/3

6/7/3 (Item 2 from file: 275) Links
Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

01802459 **Supplier Number:** 17112444 **(This Is The** FULL TEXT)

NT: older and wiser.(Windows NT Server 3.5)

Chacon, Michael; King, Claude
LAN Magazine , v10 , n6 , p51(4)
June , 1995

Text:

What a difference a year makes. In the March 1994 issue of LAN Magazine we discussed Microsoft Windows NT Advanced Server (NTAS) 3.1 TCP/IP integration into LANs and found limitations such as static mapping tables and NetBIOS (see "Far and Wide With NT," page 61). The good news is that most of these issues have been resolved in Windows NT Server 3.5.

This release addresses many elements of implementing large-scale TCP/IP networks, including network management, easy address distribution, logical name and IP mapping, and roving users traversing subnets. The basic Windows NT Server license includes a native 32-bit protected-mode version of TCP/IP for server and clients, incorporating TCP session utilities such as ftp, tftp, telnet, IP printing, ping, and Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). Windows NT Server also supports SNMP collection and management services, and the ability to create an ftp server. And, yes, it works with NetWare.

TCP/IP is quickly gaining ground after the protocol wars of the last 10 years. Although there are still a few skirmishes, most notably with IPX, VINES, and Xerox Network System (XNS), most companies are bringing--or thinking about bringing--their networks under the rubric of TCP/IP. Along with this wealth of information, however, may come potential problems in connecting to the pipeline while maintaining functionality with internal LANs.

As the lone accepted protocol for spanning all information system platforms for transport and management, TCP/IP's appeal lies in what it can connect to rather than its intrinsic functionality. So, as historians debate the impact of the protocol wars, system engineers must foster wide-area TCP/IP networks, finding strategies to implement, support, and

troubleshoot. And Windows NT Server 3.5 is a tool worth considering for this purpose.

INSIDE THE INTERNET

To appreciate the support Windows NT Server 3.5 can provide toward developing a strategy for building a manageable TCP/IP network and Internet connectivity, consider the architecture and management services on the TCP/IP-based Internet.

The Internet is a mesh of many autonomous networks connected in a vast wide area network. It's relatively inexpensive to access, it's global, and the numerous routers and other structural components that support it are managed by people outside your organization. This gives users easy access without requiring them to create or maintain the structure.

The Internet's dependence on two protocols, known collectively as TCP/IP, in addition to network management and cross-platform support, is the driving force behind the stampede of companies looking to support this protocol on their networks.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a connection-oriented protocol that keeps track of packets through reception acknowledgments. As the mechanism that ensures all data reaches a destination, it's comparable to the transport functionality of IPX, XNS, and VINES. Think of it as the Federal Express or United Parcel Service of the network--it picks up and delivers packets while maintaining reliability.

Internet Protocol (IP) is a lower-level connectionless protocol designed to cut through the maze of routers that compose the Internet. It doesn't address connection; it relies on the higher-level TCP for that. Instead, IP's purpose is to route the packets to assigned destinations and, if necessary, find new routes when failures occur.

These two protocols, working in tandem, allow millions of computers and thousands of networks with unique addresses to operate together. Although address management is at the heart of a reliable TCP/IP network, another component must be understood before you can fully integrate Windows NT Server into your network: the Domain Name Service (DNS), which is used to map IP addresses to more socially acceptable logical names.

THE ABCs OF DNS

Internet servers and most users have a fixed IP address. To make the address more readable and user-friendly, they're also assigned an alias, which is a name mapped to that address. The alias is a familiar tag that looks something like: mchacon@inacom.com.

This scheme allows **multiple aliases** to point to the **same IP address**. The technique stems from the days when hosts were large machines in raised-floor, air-conditioned rooms, and multiple users worked simultaneously on terminals hardwired into the system. Several users at terminals connected to a host machine could log on using unique names, but the terminals used the host's Internet node address. The host would locally resolve the address to the user ID. To match the alias to the correct IP address on the WAN, the DNS was introduced. Any TCP/IP network that uses aliases must have a connection to a DNS.

All DNS servers connected to the Internet can find out about each other through routers, and they use the aliases' hierarchical nature to locate each other. For example, when the alias cking@jou.ufl.edu is presented to a DNS, it's resolved from right to left. Because edu represents education, the local DNS will contact the DNS that knows the locations of educational institutions. That DNS, in turn, will look up ufl, which stands for University of Florida. Then, that DNS contacts the University of Florida DNS and asks for the IP address of jou (College of Journalism). The final DNS in the search will resolve the IP address where

the alias cking resides.

The DNS solution has worked fairly well on the Internet and with host-based networks, but as time goes on it's becoming outdated. It doesn't accommodate the installed base of nodes on LANs. Although the DNS model isn't going to vanish, the growth of the Internet will continue to put demands on the service.

Today's user doesn't rely on a hardwired terminal. It's not uncommon to have multiple machines on a single network or to carry a portable PC to different locations. Thus, we need our aliases to follow us as we move from place to place. DNS simply wasn't designed for this. DNS tables are static--they don't automatically reconfigure themselves to reflect changes in the network when users move from place to place. That leaves the already overworked network administrator with the tedious task of adding and updating name and address entries on the network.

Armed with this framework, we're ready to fully appreciate the TCP/IP services available on Windows NT Server 3.5 that are compatible with existing DNS servers. These services are Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), Windows Naming Service (WINS), and SNMP support.

AN ADDRESS OF DISTINCTION

DHCP lets computers obtain an IP address automatically when they connect to the network. Workstations can also learn critical network information, such as the default gateway address and subnet mask information, from the DHCP server without manual configuration or manual assignment of an IP address by the administrator. Designed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to reduce the amount of configuration required for using TCP/IP, DHCP is defined in Requests for Comments 1533, 1534, 1541, and 1542.

DHCP can collect, manage, and assign IP addresses to computers remotely and automatically from a single management point. All the information, such as the default gateway, subnet mask, and DNS address, is stored at the DHCP server. With DHCP, the IP addresses are assigned on the fly, essentially leased for a specific period of time to the user by the DHCP server.

Unlike bridges and routers, user stations are dynamic in terms of operation. A workstation may need TCP/IP only occasionally to access data on a remote network. The user may be working on a portable computer that will connect to different parts of the network at different times, and will be unaware that the address he or she is using is changing. The computer works in the background to maintain the lease with the DHCP server.

The length of the lease, which is variable, is configured by the network administrator. When the lease approaches expiration, the device is notified to renew and the process is managed behind the scenes. If the lease is renewed for another term the cycle repeats itself with no user or administrator intervention. When the DHCP lease finally expires, the IP address becomes available for another user on the LAN.

The DHCP leasing system enables any LAN that has more IP clients than available addresses to use IP as a secondary protocol, to be invoked for WAN access only. While not always desirable, a secondary client protocol is often necessary. An existing LAN might be using a protocol such as IPX that's well suited for all LAN communication, but may only occasionally need to access WAN multiple-platform remote resources. Or, perhaps the network has outgrown the assigned range of IP addresses. When IP is used only as needed, a limited number of IP addresses can cover a multitude of users.

Many of today's users have portable computers and need the flexibility to plug or dial in to the network from different locations. With assigned IP addresses, a different fixed IP address would be required for each

location. Each address would be dedicated to one user, unavailable for use by any other system even in an idle state. Also, the network administrator would have to manually assign and recover unused addresses each time the client configuration or location changed.

DHCP eliminates this problem by allowing the administrator to establish a pool of addresses to be assigned to clients as needed. It then collects and reuses the addresses as necessary, without the direct intervention of the network administrator or, more importantly, the client.

Network administrators can configure the network once and the DHCP server will maintain the TCP/IP addressing information without intervention. Multiple DHCP servers can be configured for redundancy, and the information they contain can be routed between these servers and used for redundancy.

If each network had only one DHCP server and it failed, the whole subnet wouldn't function properly for clients relying on the DHCP services. Also, the DHCP server can be remotely monitored and updated, giving the administrator the ability to reconfigure the entire network from a remote Internet central site. This centralized administration functionality makes for a more effectively managed network.

MAY THE BEST MAP WIN

DHCP is a great tool for getting IP running and connecting with traditional-style IP hosts. But that's only half of the equation. We also want to incorporate our current LAN-based systems into the WAN; we want the whole network to appear homogeneous and local to the users. This is where another Windows NT Server service, WINS, fits into the picture.

Most of today's protocols use broadcasts for many system and service communications. Broadcasts are messages sent out to every device on the network. While this works fine on LANs, it wreaks havoc on WANs.

A broadcast must travel across the entire network to function, so it's easy to see why a large network with limited-bandwidth interconnection devices, such as routers and leased lines, can become overburdened. These devices may spend most of their time sending those pesky little broadcast packets all over the place. And attempting to send broadcasts over ATM backbones or public services such as the Internet is not recommended. By design, very large systems can't support the broadcast concept. The problem is rooted in the fact that LAN-based legacy systems relied on broadcasts to support user browsing, or hunting for resources, on the network.

WINS is similar to DNS in that it helps resolve logical names to IP addresses. But DNS is a static table that maps user or host names to IP addresses. WINS extends this concept by providing dynamic mapping of computer names to IP addresses, eliminating the need for HOSTS files (static local files used to map computer names to IP addresses).

WINS uses TCP/IP to achieve routing functionality, and all WINS servers with connections regularly exchange and update information. Browsing allows the user to see all resources available on the network through his or her applications.

Windows NT Server uses workgroups and domains to manage network resources and users. Workgroups and domains are nothing more than logical collections of such users and resources. This logical grouping shields the user from physical considerations, such as location or link speed of the network.

For example, the Sales Domain might exist in three different locations on three different networks. To the user, the Sales Domain is simply one grouping of resources within the organization. He or she doesn't have to understand where or how the connections to these resources are handled. A single location might have several logical groupings where the Sales Domain and the Engineering Domain may be on the same physical network.

The network designer or manager, however, can't ignore these physical considerations. Network administrators must deal with such issues as line speeds over wide area links, multiple routes, and multiple protocols.

The advantages of WINS are demonstrated when a user browses for a resource on the network. Originally, browsing involved listening to broadcasts from local resources and storing the name and address information. Broadcasts are local and tend to create a lot of traffic, therefore, past users who wanted to browse a remote resource had to drop back to a static HOSTS file table to locate remote addresses. After the resource was located in the table, a connection to the desired resource could be made that allowed querying of the host and resources there.

Since the release of Windows for Workgroups 3.11, the TCP/IP supplied by Microsoft no longer uses broadcasts or HOSTS files as the only means of finding a resource through browsing. Instead, Windows for Workgroups 3.11 and Windows NT Server 3.5 (as will Windows 95) browse over IP using a datagram. This is a subprotocol of IP that provides point-to-point transmission packets that don't require acknowledgments. With this TCP/IP service, the user will be able to talk to WINS. If WINS doesn't have the information stored locally, it will contact other WINS servers and resolve the request for the user much as the DNS resolves domain user names.

To maintain compatibility with other methods, HOSTS files, DNS, and broadcasts can be used if WINS can't deliver the necessary information dynamically. Each host can be configured to resolve names by any or all of these methods. Administrators can configure a collection of hosts from a single point if those hosts use DHCP.

One example of WINS' advantages lies in the use of ping, a common IP tool that bounces packets off a selected host machine. With a DNS-only system, the command PINGNAME. SERVER.UFL.EDU first asks the DNS for the IP address of name.server.ufl.edu. Then the client sends a packet to name.server. ufl.edu via its IP address (128.227.28.4, for example) and records the time it takes for name.server.ufl.edu to send back an acknowledgment.

This system works well, but if you want to use ping for a packet that's not in the DNS tables, you must know the IP address or use the WINS service.

With WINS, ping can be used to find a computer name such as APPS, and WINS will deliver the IP address needed to complete the ping. This feature enables every host machine to dynamically add its name to the WINS table of machines. In a DNS and WINS environment, the ping command will work with computer names and IP aliases; all of them transparent to the user.

SITUATING THE SERVER

The first step in implementing DHCP and WINS with Windows NT Server is to determine whether the network will ultimately be connected to the Internet. If so, you must contact the Network Information Center for a network IP address with its associated block of host addresses (send e-mail to mailserv@rs.internic.net). Because your IP address must be unique to attach to the Internet, and these addresses are rapidly disappearing, you'll want to do this as soon as possible.

Once your block of addresses has been identified, spend some time in the planning stage. The IP network design has many options. For example, it's a good idea to set aside a range of addresses that will be used for static devices such as servers, routers, and bridges. Keeping these devices within a range makes them easier to identify with network management tools and protocol analyzers. This isn't a must, but it contributes to the elegance of design.

Once these addresses are identified, the administrator creates a DHCP

scope, which contains all of the information necessary for a workstation to use TCP/IP. This includes a range of specific addresses, reserved for static devices, that won't be dynamically allocated. Also included are the network's subnet mask and the default gateway used to reach beyond the network. Finally, a range of addresses is incorporated that will be dynamically allocated to the workstations when they request to lease an address from the DHCP server.

As shown in the DHCP configuration screen (Figure 1), the range of dynamic addresses and excluded addresses is entered in the Start Address and End Address boxes of the IP address pool. Then the subnet mask is entered so that the workstations will participate in any subnetworks configured in the routers.

Next, the previously determined exclusion range for static devices is entered into its Start Address and End Address boxes. Individual addresses can also be added here if desired. Finally, the lease duration is entered as an unlimited duration or a fixed duration. In static environments where users are employing TCP/IP much of the time, leases are generally set for at least one year. When users have portables that traverse subnets, there are more users than available IP addresses, or these users employ TCP/IP sporadically, lease duration may be one day or less.

CONFIGURING THE CLIENT

The traditional approach to TCP/IP address management isn't fun. Each address must be manually assigned and configured to each workstation. If any information is entered incorrectly, the workstation will have trouble communicating with the network. Also, if the user moves to another subnet, the administrator must reconfigure the workstation to enable it to communicate properly.

Installing the DHCP client software for TCP/IP in a Windows or Windows NT environment is quite simple. The configuration screen presents several boxes that relate to various TCP services such as SNMP, ftp, and other utilities. At the bottom of the screen is a box labeled Enable Automatic DHCP Configuration. When installing the TCP software, be sure this box is checked; when the workstation initially connects to the network it will obtain its TCP/IP information from the DHCP server.

If the TCP/IP information is already entered, or is entered subsequently, that information will override the DHCP participation. If the information was entered previously, remove the entries and check the Enable Automatic DHCP Configuration box. The next time the workstation comes on-line, it will receive all its TCP/IP information from the DHCP server, as in the previous example. These configuration screens are found in the Control Panel under the Network icon in Windows and Windows NT.

Once the DHCP service has been installed and initiated on the server and the workstation receives its information from DHCP, all management of the TCP/IP network can be handled at the DHCP server. Also, changes to network design, such as new subnetworks and WINS services, will be updated automatically for the workstation.

By implementing DHCP and WINS, Windows NT Server has solved many problems associated with TCP/IP networks. The cumbersome administration required to use the TCP/IP protocol and the need to accommodate the dynamic nature of today's networks have been successfully addressed. Roving users, dial-in access, and the limited quantity of IP addresses can be managed with Windows NT Server, DHCP, and WINS.

With DHCP and WINS services' ability to be remotely configured along with the published APIs, administrators' lives will be much easier. Do yourself a favor: Get a copy of NT Server 3.5 and try it out. It integrates into an existing NetWare or Unix environment and manages TCP/IP for the entire network. And, by the way, it also does a decent job of File and

Print.

Despite Windows NT Server's virtues, there's still a lot of room for improvement. A major one would be enabling the WINS service to look like a DNS server on one side to act as a complete liaison with DNS servers on the Internet. There's a utility in the Windows NT Server Resource Kit that helps address this issue. The resource kit is an essential toolbox and administration guide to designing, configuring, and maintaining a large multiple-site TCP/IP network, and should be included as a basic component of Window NT Server.

Michael Chacon is a senior network consultant for Inacom's national integration services, based in Garden Grove, CA. He can be reached on the Internet at mchacon@inacom.com. Claude King is a senior systems analyst at the University of Florida in Gainesville. He can be reached on the Internet at cking@jou.ufl.edu.

? show files

[File 15] **ABI/Inform(R)** 1971-2006/Apr 26

[File 9] **Business & Industry(R)** Jul/1994-2006/Apr 25

[File 275] **Gale Group Computer DB(TM)** 1983-2006/Apr 25

[File 621] **Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)** 1985-2006/Apr 26

[File 636] **Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)** 1987-2006/Apr 25

[File 16] **Gale Group PROMT(R)** 1990-2006/Apr 26

[File 160] **Gale Group PROMT(R)** 1972-1989

[File 148] **Gale Group Trade & Industry DB** 1976-2006/Apr 26

; d s

Set	Items	Description
S1	11897736	DIFFERENT OR NUMEROUS OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR MULTIPLE
S2	24630	ALIASES OR ALIAS
S3	3659461	NAME OR NAMES OR IDENITITY
S4	3065	SAME(6N)(IP OR NETWORK)(6N)ADDRESS?
S5	1663	SAME(3N)(IP OR NETWORK)(3N)ADDRESS?
S6	8	S S1(5N)S2(5N)S4

?

how files

[File 610] **Business Wire** 1999-2006/Apr 26

**File 610: File 610 now contains data from 3/99 forward. Archive data (1986-2/99) is available in File 810.*

[File 810] **Business Wire** 1986-1999/Feb 28

[File 476] **Financial Times Fulltext** 1982-2006/Apr 27

[File 624] **McGraw-Hill Publications** 1985-2006/Apr 26

**File 624: Homeland Security & Defense and 9 Platt energy journals added Please see HELP NEWS624 for more*

[File 634] **San Jose Mercury** Jun 1985-2006/Apr 25

[File 20] **Dialog Global Reporter** 1997-2006/Apr 26


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 ; d s
Set      Items   Description
S1    12527614   DIFFERENT OR NUMEROUS OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR MULTIPLE FROM 610,
810, 476, 624, 634, 20
S2       59464   ALIASES OR ALIAS FROM 610, 810, 476, 624, 634, 20
S3     3764838   NAME OR NAMES OR IDENITITY FROM 610, 810, 476, 624, 634, 20
S4         776   SAME(6N)(IP OR NETWORK)(6N)ADDRESS? FROM 610, 810, 476, 624, 634,
20
S5         405   SAME(3N)(IP OR NETWORK)(3N)ADDRESS? FROM 610, 810, 476, 624, 634,
20
S6          10   S S1(6N)(S2 OR S3)(6N)S4
S7           6   S S6/2001:2006
S8           4   S S6 NOT S7

?
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/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 20) Links
Dialog Global Reporter

12222510 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Confusion reigns over domain names

NATION (THAILAND)
August 03, 2000
Journal Code: WTNN **Language:** English **Record Type:** FULLTEXT
Word Count: 919
(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...somebody else might register their name under the other suffix," Pituma said. "Also, one major problem of not having a shared registry is that the **same name**, registered by **different** parties with **different IP addresses**, can cause serious problems," she said.

"What if there are two Pitumas. One registers as Pituma.com with ThaiURL, the other registers as Pituma.com...

8/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 20) Links
Dialog Global Reporter

09293783 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Technology - Review - NetWare 5.1 manages quite nicely in e-business battlefield.

NETWORK NEWS , p 21
January 26, 2000
Journal Code: WNNS **Language:** English **Record Type:** FULLTEXT
Word Count: 1300
(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...different web page will be displayed.

The second method is through the use of software virtual servers, where the system is set up so that **multiple** host **names** refer to the **same IP address**. The results then depend on which URL **name** the server receives.

These packages provide a delivery method for your data, but the ability to create a presentation is also needed. This has not...

8/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 20) Links
Dialog Global Reporter

07820611 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
REVIEW - Beauty that is skin deep but flexibile to the core.

David Ludlow.
NETWORK NEWS , p 34
October 20, 1999
Journal Code: WNNS **Language:** English **Record Type:** FULLTEXT
Word Count: 877
(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...one main and two virtual sites, and this is perhaps the most interesting feature of the server.

Although the virtual sites are housed on the **same** server, they appear to be at completely **different addresses** but housed on **different** machines.

We could create a **different IP address** for each virtual site or, alternatively, we could opt to use the **same IP address** for each location as the RaQ 2 supports **name**-based virtual sites as well. It is this flexibility that makes the virtual site support such an attractive feature.

Having created two virtual locations, we...

8/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 20) Links
Dialog Global Reporter

05772536 **(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)**
Technique - Network appliances - First look Intel InBusiness

Cheap access to networks may be what small business needs: Bob Walder reports on the attraction of thin servers.

COMPUTING , p 62
June 17, 1999
Journal Code: WCOM **Language:** English **Record Type:** FULLTEXT
Word Count: 2160
(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...users simultaneously connect to the same web site, Internet Station will accommodate the separate sessions. The resource (such as a web site) will see the **same IP address** from each user. However, because Nat keeps track of users on the local **network** by **IP address** and port allocation, **multiple** users can access the **same** resource without confusing Internet Station.

Handling domain **names**

Another element of InstantIP is Domain Name Service (DNS), which simplifies Internet usage and reference to resources on the Internet by mapping names to IP...

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? show files

[File 35] **Dissertation Abs Online** 1861-2006/Mar

[File 583] **Gale Group Globalbase(TM)** 1986-2002/Dec 13

**File 583: This file is no longer updating as of 12-13-2002.*

[File 65] **Inside Conferences** 1993-2006/Apr 26

[File 2] **INSPEC** 1898-2006/Apr W3

[File 144] **Pascal** 1973-2006/Mar W4

[File 474] **New York Times Abs** 1969-2006/Apr 25

[File 475] **Wall Street Journal Abs** 1973-2006/Apr 25

[File 99] **Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs** 1983-2006/Mar

; d s

Set	Items	Description
S1	4842907	DIFFERENT OR NUMEROUS OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR MULTIPLE
S2	2720	ALIASES OR ALIAS
S3	218945	NAME OR NAMES OR IDENITITY
S4	118	SAME(6N)(IP OR NETWORK)(6N)ADDRESS?
S5	64	SAME(3N)(IP OR NETWORK)(3N)ADDRESS?
S6	0	S S1(6N)(S2 OR S3) AND S4
S7	3	S S1 AND (S2 OR S3) AND S4

?

t 7/7/all

7/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2) Links
INSPEC

08731744 **INSPEC Abstract Number:** B2003-10-6120D-069, C2003-10-6130S-110
Title: Information security standards for e-businesses
Author Sattid, M.M.; Garner, B.J.; Nagrial, M.H.
Author Affiliation: Macqaurie Corporate Telecommun., Sydney, NSW, Australia
Conference Title: 8th International Conference on Communication Systems. ICCS 2002 (Cat. No.02EX585) **Part** vol.2 p. 641-5 vol.2
Publisher: IEEE , Piscataway, NJ, USA
Publication Date: 2002 **Country of Publication:** USA 2 vol.(xxxvii+xxv+1259) pp.
ISBN: 0 7803 7510 6 **Material Identity Number:** XX-2003-00154
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-7803-7510-6/02/$17.00
Conference Title: ICCS 2002 - 8th IEEE International Conference on Communications Systems
Conference Date: 25-28 Nov. 2002 **Conference Location:** Singapore

Language: English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)
Abstract: The process of buying, selling or interacting with customers via Internet, Tele-sale, Smart card or other computer network is referred to as electronics commerce. Whereas online trade has been touting its flexibility, convenience and cost savings, the newest entrant is wireless e-commerce. This form of business offers **many** attractions; including 24 hours seven days' open shop-business, vastly reduced fixed cost, and increased profitability, Amazon.com is an example of a successful venture, in e-business. Internet service providers (ISP/ASP) have a significant influence on the feasibility, security and cost competitiveness of an e-business venture. In the ISP model of services, **multiple** users and their databases are normally offered on a single hardware, platform sharing the **same IP address** and domain **name**. Clients will require a mechanism, which allows them to update their Web contents and databases frequently even **many** times daily without intervention of local system administrator (ISP admin). The paper overviews few steps to enable corporate clients to update their Web content more securely. (10 Refs)
Subfile: B C

7/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2) Links
INSPEC

08037057 **INSPEC Abstract Number:** B2001-10-6210L-235, C2001-10-6150N-124
Title: Content distribution architecture using network layer anycast
Author Agarwal, G.; Shah, R.; Walrand, J.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng. & Comput. Sci., California Univ., Berkeley, CA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings. The Second IEEE Workshop on Internet Applications. WIAPP 2001 p. 124-32
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc , Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 2001 **Country of Publication:** USA ix+156 pp.
ISBN: 0 7695 1137 6 **Material Identity Number:** XX-2001-01724
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7695 1137 6/2001/$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings. The Second IEEE Workshop on Internet Applications. WIAPP 2001
Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on the Internet
Conference Date: 23-24 July 2001 **Conference Location:** San Jose, CA, USA

Language: English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Server replication is a common technique for distributing content efficiently and in a scalable manner to **many** clients. Directing clients to the "best" of these content-equivalent servers is a non-trivial problem. As a solution, we propose CDAA (Content Distribution Architecture using Anycast) that uses replicated servers and leverages the idea of anycast, supported at the **network** layer, to direct clients. CDAA assigns the **same** anycast **address** to content-equivalent servers and tracks the load on each of them. This information is used to direct clients

in the network to the "best" server, improving user satisfaction by reducing the response time seen by the clients. CDAA is scalable, incrementally deployable and transparent to existing network applications and protocols. These objectives are achieved with minimal bandwidth overhead and computing requirements. Though the DNS (Domain Name System) and client software require some modifications, the routers and servers remain unchanged. We also present simulation results that demonstrate the efficacy of our architecture. (20 Refs)

Subfile: B C

7/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 144) Links

Fulltext available through: USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

Pascal

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Brief communication: Coexistence of two distinct patterns in the surname structure of Sicily

(.)

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Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

The extent of variation in the migratory movements that occurred in Sicily was evaluated using surname data taken from the telephone directories of the 390 communes of the island. The surname distribution of each commune was linearized by a log-log transformation, and a significant fit to a linear regression model was found in almost all cases. Interestingly, the slope of the regression line appeared to be a sensitive indicator of the **different** level of isolation associated with each Sicilian commune. By this approach, two distinct groups of communes, showing a higher or lower degree of isolation, were obtained, and two independent analyses of the surname structure of Sicily were carried out. A first multidimensional scaling analysis, based on the more isolated communes, yielded evidence for a more ancient pattern, characterized by a geographical gradient along the east-west axis. The **same** analysis, **addressed** to the less isolated communes, instead highlighted a wide **network** of interactions between geographically distant zones of the island. The fitting of the surname distribution to the log-log model allowed for the detection of a narrow subset of 35 Sicilian communes, whose significantly higher degree of isolation was statistically proved by the parallelism test. We believe that a genetic analysis focused on such specific zones of the island could reveal ancient patterns of differentiation, thus helping to answer the controversial question of the genetic history of Sicily.